

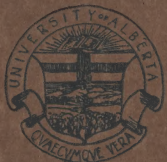
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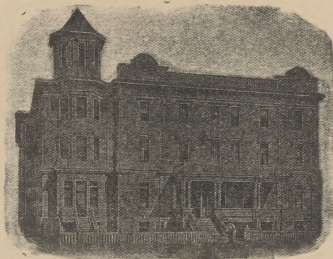
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Vol. II

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY, 1912

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THE WORLD AT LARGE

Quidquid agunt homines

England and Ireland have been exciting themselves vastly during the past month over the possibility of a collision at Belfast between Unionists and Nationalists when John Redmond and Winston Churchill came there to deliver Home Rule addresses. The Welsh Unionists took the very foolish position in the first place of asserting that they would not allow the two politicians mentioned above to speak at all in Belfast, thus proving themselves as illiberal as any one could imagine an Irish Nationalist ever being, but in the 'show-down' they offered no obstruction to the Nationalist gathering or to the making of the speeches. This was

very wise upon their part, but it would be a mistake to regard it as an indication of any statement of Unionist feeling in Ulster. The best justification for this feeling lies, in the writer's opinion, in the painful anxiety evinced by Redmond and Co. over the mere possibility of the prosperous North being allowed to escape the control of a Dublin Parliament. . . . A great strike is still in progress among the Lancashire cotton-spinners at the time of writing; in its beginning it was an attempt to force a man and wife and also a single woman to join the Union. The single woman, Miss Bury, had already had her experience of unionism and had withdrawn from

the association; she, as the particular sinner, has been the chief sufferer. The employers very honorably and wisely backed Miss Bury and the married couple involved, and thereby a great industrial struggle was precipitated. Miss Bury, unable to resist threats and other forms of pressure, has given in, but the fight for a principle is still on. The closed shop is incompatible with real Liberty. . . . The coal-miners by a very large majority have decided to strike on March 1st; this of course means the complete tying up of industrial England. The older and saner leaders of the British working classes have lost their grip and have been succeeded by revolutionaries like Hartshorn. All in all 1912 bids fair to be an anxious domestic year for England. . . . Mr. Morgan Shuster, the young American financier lately squeezed out of the management of Persian revenues by Russian dislike and British supineness, at a dinner tendered him in London by the English Radicals revealed in a frank, manly, and appealing way the inwardness of the Persian situation. The hypocrisy of Russia and England was uncovered, and the scathing comments of speakers following, mostly members of Parliament, showed the bitterness of the draught which Sir Edward Grey has caused lovers of freedom to drink. . . . Just as these words are written the newspapers record another war scare between England and Germany. This repeated snarling and showing of teeth is dangerous; a fight is likely to be precipitated at any moment for no special cause of importance as a result of the general attitude.

Fortunately, however, the German elections afford some guarantee of peace. In a Reichstag of 397 members the Socialists have won 110 seats whilst the combined Socialist—Radical—Liberal groups have for the first time in history a majority, holding 206 seats as against 191 for the various Conservative and Reactionary groups. The Socialists with their 110 return to parliament as the strongest single party, the Clericals or Roman Catholic Centrists thus losing their primacy for thirty years. To be sure some of the so-called Liberals are rank Whigs, so that there is no certainty of a Liberal (i. e., a Progressive Liberal) control in the Reichstag, but it is clear that the members opposed to militarism, jingoism, and fire-eating are sufficiently numerous to preserve the peace of Europe if that is their sincere desire.

* * *

In France another ministry has fallen, that of M. Caillaux having been replaced by another headed by M. Poincare. It seems almost certain that M. Caillaux was much more the servant and representative of certain French financial interests than of the Republic as a whole, and that he interfered repeatedly in the recent negotiations between France and Germany to safeguard and to advance these interests, going over the heads of his Foreign Minister and Ambassador at Berlin to do so. The new premier is an old hand in French politics and commands the respect and confidence of the nation. He has assembled a cabinet of all the talents, including several ex-premiers, and has issued a reassuring proclamation of policy.

Presidential prospects form the great question in the United States, as they will from now on till the conventions have been held. Former President Roosevelt, in spite of pledges loud and vociferous and oft-repeated, is apparently ready to accept a Leap Year proposal from Miss Columbia; how he reconciles this with ordinary principles of honor and the rudiments of friendship is being painfully explained by that accomplished political, social, and religious casuist, Lyman Abbott, in the 'Outlook.' But the Republican party will be condemning itself on the eve of election if it fails to renominate President Taft. Out of all this pretty mess the Democrats should pluck a victory, and indications still run strong that Woodrow Wilson will carry the standard.

* * *

The figures of the recent Federal election in Canada have now been given out; they reveal some very interesting facts. (1) In the Maritime Provinces the vote was, Liberal 111,000, Conservative 108,000. Reciprocity did not sweep the provinces by the sea, not very thoroughly anyway. (2) In Quebec the Liberals polled 164,000, the Conservatives 159,000. Yet we are told that Sir Wilfrid had not lost his grip on Quebec. The grip looks like a little finger hold. (3) Ontario showed Liberals 207,000, Conservatives 270,000; that is a fairly definite pronouncement. (4) The three prairie provinces gave a vote as follows:—Liberal 127,000, Conservative, 104,000. This should put a quietus on the wild statement constantly heard out here that the West was two (sometimes three) to one for reciprocity.

(5) British Columbia gave the Liberals 16,000, the Conservatives 25,000, a very definite pronouncement again. These figures should be useful to squelch political Munchonisms. . . . It does not yet appear however that in giving reciprocity the quick finish the country was able to secure some positive good, some constructive policy as well; at all events Mr. Borden has not yet produced it. Faction fights are engaging most of his time, the Quebec Nationalists continuing unruly, not on any question of policy but on one of 'jobs.' The French Canadian is the greatest and most sincere spoilsman in the world. . . .

* * *

After the nausea which underhanded diplomacy and petty politics create in the average decent man, it is like stepping out into a fresh, pure breeze to read in the Eastern papers of February 5th, the tale of the tragedy at Niagara when the ice bridge broke and carried a lad of seventeen and a man and his wife to destruction in the awful rapids. The fine coolness displayed by Eldridge Stanton of Toronto, his heroic efforts to save the life of his wife, and the fair courage with which, when hope was gone, the pair made their death a sacrament by that farewell kiss before the awe-stricken thousands,—all this and the self-sacrifice of Burrell Heacock of Cleveland who stayed to assist Mrs. Stanton, an utter stranger, when he might easily have saved his own life, deserves to be written in letters of gold on pages of silver. In the case of all three the sting of Death is swallowed up in Victory, in the inspiration they have been to thousands of hearts their works do follow them.

PRUNES!!

(A Story of Love and Adventure in France.)

I was a Sophomore at the time, and was anxious to spend my second year at college in true college style. As a starter I dug around town looking for a suitable room—rooms of the kind I wanted were scarce; very scarce—at last when I was nearly giving up I struck just what I was after, a room in a quiet neighborhood, in a house where there were no children. It contained a nice, pink cosy-corner which would turn into a bed at night, and the landlady didn't mind tacks in the wall nor my phonograph, if I didn't put on vulgar songs, so I felt pretty well pleased. I went around and got my friend Tom to come and look at it, and I could see that he envied me my find, altho' he said very little out of jealousy and remarked that he guessed I'd only be able to use about two of my phonograph records; but I only smiled, knowing this was sore-headedness.

Well I soon got settled. I covered the walls with pennants and college pictures, and hung my tennis racket over the door, and felt quite proud of my little den. Tom made some sarcastic remarks about pink cosy-corners matching green carpets; but I soon shut him up by telling him that blue neckties didn't match red hair, either; Tom having red hair and a whole lot of blue neckties, given him every Christmas by his Aunt, and which he was wearing for economy.

Things went splendidly for about two months, and then something terrible happened. An old friend of Mrs. Stark, my landlady, left town suddenly for good,

and sent her a weather-beaten old parrot as a remembrance. This was probably partly out of friendship, and largely because she wanted to get rid of the parrot. Anyway Mrs. Stark shed a few tears for her friend, and then hung the parrot up in the hall. For two days the old parrot sulked in its cage and never said a word, but on the third day just after supper it suddenly reared up as if it were angry and started to sing part of "Shall we gather at the river" in a loud shrill voice. Mrs. Stark was delighted; and being religious, she praised the parrot's choice in music. She even tried to join in with the parrot, but was not very successful, owing to the parrot not being always sure of which line came next, and also not having learned time. When the old bird had once got wound up it appeared to be trying to make up for lost time. It sang "Shall we gather" until about 9:30, and then started "There is a happy land" and continued most of the night. Any decent parrot would have slept at least part of the time, but this brute sang and sang and sang, and by the time I got to sleep it was just about time to get up.

When I got home the next evening Mrs. Stark met me at the door in her stocking feet, and told me to go very quietly as the parrot was taking a nap. She also told me in a whisper that she had decided to name the parrot "John the Baptist" because of its taste in songs, tho' I didn't quite see the point of that. I went quietly to my room and hoped John wouldn't wake up. Just as I got

into bed, however, I heard the creature rattling its cage angrily and in a couple of minutes the song service commenced again. This went on for three nights and then I became desperate and decided finally to tell Tom my trouble and did so; but instead of saying anything sarcastic, as I had expected he had one of his ideas. Tom is always having ideas, and most of them are rotten; but this one seemed kind of clever to me. In my desperation I decided to fall in with it. All Tom required was the use of my phonograph. He said he had a friend who owned a parrot which had once lived on a ship, and that the parrot knew a whole lot of words which it hadn't picked up at the first Baptist Sunday School. Thereby hung Tom's idea. That night Mrs. Stark's parrot was as bad as ever. It slept all day, and rejoiced all night, and as a result, I had to work all day and swear all night. But the next evening Tom started to get in his fine work. Mrs. Stark was out so Tom came early and I hid him and the phonograph behind the piano. He had made three long records from the sailor parrot which he had obtained by pulling its tail thro' the cage, and really the language almost made me blush. Presently Mrs. Stark came home, and she found the parrot sort of drowsy owing to dope Tom had stuck into its water. She said she was glad the little bird was resting so well, and then she went upstairs to bed. I went to my room soon after and made a noise as if I were going to bed, and then turned out the light. For a while nothing happened and then with an awful suddenness a shriek rent the air downstairs. Tom had started his work and turned on the phono-

graph. The parrot's well-known voice came floating up the stairs, but instead of "Shall we gather at the River," it started off with hollering Tom's future resting place ten times in an awful tone of voice and then continuing with a few more chosen words of greeting. This went on for about an hour with short pauses during which I knew Tom was winding up the phonograph under a quilt which he had to deaden the noise. Finally I heard a slight noise outside my door, and then Mrs. Stark's voice in a kind of tearful way asking me if I would go downstairs and try to stop the parrot. I pulled on a dressing gown over my clothes, and as I came into the hall Mrs. Stark scuttled off to her own room, doubtless from modesty. However, I went downstairs and let Tom out quietly, and then I came up and told Mrs. Stark thro' the key-hole that I guessed all would be O.K. for that night.

The next morning she looked pale and worried, and when her parrot woke up from the dope, and started cheerfully in on selection No. 2 "There is a happy land," she got very red, and muttered something about hypocrites, and carried the parrot off and stuck it in the cellar. John the Baptist sang hymns to the potatoes and canned peaches all day and about five o'clock Mrs. Stark brought him up and hung him in the hall again.

That night we repeated the same dodge, I letting Tom in after Mrs. Stark had gone to bed, and going down when it got too strong for her. The third night she left the parrot in the cellar, and this time Tom climbed in the coal-chute, and put the horn of the phonograph near the pipe which led to Mrs. Stark's room.

She stood it for a couple of nights more, and then one morning she asked me in a sort of subdued voice if I would take John away with me and quietly poison him. I sold him to a religious gentleman of my acquaintance for a neat sum and divided the proceeds with Tom.

Well I felt quite admiring of Tom's scheme, and I thought I had heard the last of John the Baptist. There is where I got stung! One night Mrs. Stark had a whole bunch of religious friends over to spend the evening, and about eight o'clock she came to my room where I was studying, and asked if I would loan her my phonograph and a few of the hymn records. I said "yess," and picked out several of the boxes which bore labels with the names of hymns. She soon had it running all right, and hymn after hymn came floating upstairs to disturb my Latin. But suddenly I turned cold to the roots of my hair.

I just remembered that in the

box which had contained "Showers of Blessings," I had stowed away one of those awful parrot records. "Showers of Blessings," had been broken, and I had used its box. "Hark the Herald Angels Sing" had just ended as I jumped to my feet, but I was only half way down the stairs before the next record started to buzz. I fairly fell down when the words started. It was too late! Oath after oath poured out into the midst of the shocked church people. I hesitated not a moment. Right upstairs to my room I went and packed my trunk. Then I put on my overcoat and went out into the chilly night. I left a note on my table saying a dray-man would call for my trunk and phonograph and that I would send what I owed by mail. I thought of the pink cosy-corner, and I thought of the green carpet and I thought of all the other advantages of the room I was leaving; and then with fire in my eye, I went to look for Tom.

—Lawrence Yeucalyptus Cairns.

STUDENT ATHLETICS

The ways in which athletics benefit a university are not a few and in return they are deserving of all encouragement from those in authority, and of the loyal and enthusiastic support of every member of the student body. Athletics serve as an advertisement for the university, and preserve and develop that standard of physical and mental vigor which makes for efficiency.

A good record in all branches of athletics is an advertisement for any university which will bring to it the most virile type of student

obtainable from that territory of which it is the intellectual centre. Men who aspire to athletic honors do not care to attend a university with a slight reputation in the realm of sport. Consequently bright minds are lost to those institutions of learning which do not exhibit an adequate interest in athletics. A rugby team or a good hockey team sent to the provincial towns can do a great deal in the way of proclaiming that there is a young and thriving university in the province. This will create a desire in the youth of

those towns to attend university and indirectly many an honest burgher will be roused to his responsibility of sending his son to college.

But the most apparent results of athletics are seen in the students themselves. Not only do the specialists of the first teams reap benefits to their physical and mental development but even more surely do these benefits come to those who do no more than practise with consistent regularity and vigor. Nor are athletics useless to those who are but onlookers at the games. The necessity of the walk in the open air, in order to see the game, is highly beneficial physically and mentally. He must indeed be a student of English IV if the excitement of the play does not drive from his mind all thought of mid-night toil and cause him to exercise his lungs and throat with a copious emission of his college yell. He who indulges in the milder sports obtains better results than the mere onlooker but it is the student who engages actively in the more virile games who reaps to the full those assets physical and mental which belong to the athlete alone.

A manly, attractive disposition is one of these assets. In games, as nowhere else, the student is thrown into physical contact with his mates. If this contact is none of the gentlest it is so much the better. A man is bound to meet knocks and bruises in the athletic arena. It is a matter of honor not to complain and in decently conducted sport a man takes and gives his punishment in good part. He must not lose his temper for if he does he cannot play his game and it is not good sport to say the least. Consequently athletics are an excellent aid to self-control.

Then, too, one has a peculiar regard for the man who bears a jostling with equanimity and who returns the same with interest, yet without malice.

Then again there is that superabundance of animal energy which is an attribute of every normal youth and which demands some safe outlet. The natural outlet of physical labor is barred to the average student and he must resort to artificial means. Athletics come to the rescue. Let your student chase the pigskin or the puck, let him battle with his fellows for a place on the first team or failing that the second, and he will not only have found an adequate outlet for his animal spirits but he will also have developed a healthy mental state.

What is more attractive than the graceful ease of a trained athlete's bearing? Yet such an attractive bearing, the fruits of a robust physique, takes the first place among the physical assets of the athlete. But it is not physique alone which is developed by games. Alert mentality is a requisite for even a moderate degree of proficiency in any sport. Quick, accurate thinking wins more games than does mere physical prowess. If you desire a proof of this statement observe a team whose signals are in confusion when they meet, on the rugby field, a team whose combination has reached such a degree of perfection that it is a thing of beauty! But the student whose mind is trained to act quickly and accurately under the stress of excitement has developed an asset for later years. A body under strict mental control is an asset to anyone and will never fail when a steady nerve and a sure hand is needed.

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

It was only the other day that a distinguished English actor presented a play that with all its pusillanimity typified a modern trend in drama. The morality play has returned to us in a new, secularized guise. It is true that the devil does not appear in person; he is judiciously distributed and concealed, but the spirit of such a play would almost lead the spectator to expect the torn members to fly magnetically into place, as they do in cinematograph, and present the obsequious, crimson-clad gentleman once more. In this respect we have not quite worked our way down from respectable tradition to complete mediaevalism. But if we cannot have the devil, our demands for the saints have at least been met; not Saint Jerome, but a modern version of him with initials politely prefixed, Saint Jerome K. Jerome. Our stage-managers, it is said, have excellent prospects of a Saint Hiram D. Bartholomew in the near future and others will no doubt be added to the repertory in rapid succession.

If the play in question had not enjoyed such prominence during the last three years—owing, of course, to the prestige of a famous actor, who has associated his name with it only too definitely—the natural thing to do would be to ignore it entirely. Since some discussion of it is forced upon us, it is impossible to refrain from condemning it utterly as a work of no creative value whatsoever

and of absolutely no permanence. Events of the week caused it to be identified in the minds of many with the Ibsen-Galsworthy movement in contemporary drama, and some possibly regarded it as a worthy representative of the school. It is unfortunate that nearly all literary endeavors have their parasites, and, with all deference to the good intentions of our author, his play is, if judged by even modest artistic standards, nothing less than parasitical. Seizing on the problematic, moral tendency in modern play-wrights, the author whitewashes it, puts it under the lime-light and produces a glare that allows the eye to see nothing else. Apart from this dominant sin of exaggeration, the play presents none of the good qualities and all the reprehensible features of our sounder play-wrights, none of their intellectual grasp and rigid logic, none of their closely-woven construction and all the absurdity of journalistic realism. The secret of success in such cases lies here, as frequently, in a judicious underrating of the mental level of the average man—an indignity, which is for some reason or other generally interpreted at the time as flattery—whereas our profounder writers invariably err on the other side in the hope that sufficient application and seriousness are left in the world to enable a fair majority to follow them ultimately. And in the long run, the average man comes into his own, for true hu-

manity and Father Time arrive sooner or later at the truth of the matter, usher imposters to the door and spread the table for the elect.

Meanwhile a vastly different endeavor is engrossing the minds of London theatre-goers. Rex Reinhardt's *Oedipus Rex*, which had such success in Berlin, has been produced at Covent Garden. Professor Reinhardt has been supported by Gilbert Murray, who supplied a Swinburnian translation and by Martin Harvey, who is playing the part of the king. Apart from the version in English and the acting of *Oedipus*, both of which would appear to be open to criticism, the main interest must attach to the problem of the stage-manager, the adapting of a play composed for an Attic theatre to modern conventions with lime-light and boxes. The most essential difference between the Greek and the modern stage is that the construction of the one produces unity, of the other an obvious quality. In the older stage the very arrangement of the auditorium, the mere matters of perspective made the beholder, as it were, an acting member of the play, not a spectator, but a participant. The lighting was the same throughout, there were no cavernous gaps with a conductor's bald head dimly emerging, no magic circles of footlights. Herein lies some explanation of the fact that in Athens plays with all the liberties of idealism, plays furthest removed from the photographic methods of the present-day naturalist could make as overwhelming an appeal. The

suspension of disbelief, as Coleridge puts it, was so much the easier under such harmonious surroundings. The modern stage with its complete detachment from the audience remains always more artificial; its setting is less persuasive, less fitted to induce complete faith in the mind of the hearer. Its flights of imagination must of necessity be more modest, since its illusion, its identification of the spectator with the action is so much more improbable. In a return to attic drama the endeavor of the modern exponent of stage-craft has been to bridge the difference between the two types of theatre. The stage is practically abolished. Instead of it the audience is confronted with a plain palace-front, relieved only by a bronze door in the centre. *Oedipus* speaks from the palace steps on the very verge of the customary stage and the chorus is actually in the auditorium itself. One of the stage exits is at the back of the house opposite the palace and some of the players, *Tiresias*, the herdsman and part of the chorus pass up and down the centre aisle between the spectators. The general idea is undoubtedly bold and original and the opening effect with the low voices of the chorus welling up in the body of the audience must be memorable indeed. Criticisms vary between the two extremes of extravagant praise and pronounced disapproval and there is no surer sign that the venture is vital and valuable than this very division of opinion without a compromise.

The Gateway

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EDITORIAL

The University and the Capital

The University is now part of the capital city of Alberta. This is as it ought to be. The central location of Edmonton must have been the primary reason for its choice as the seat of provincial government. As time goes on this choice will be further justified in that the capital will be the centre of population as well as the centre geographically. When that time comes—and it will come as soon as the northland is adequately supplied with railways and the leading railway corporation is compelled to cease specializing upon one part of the country to the retarding of the remainder—when that time comes the wisdom of the choice of a central location for the chief seat of education will be beyond dispute. At one time the primary consideration of a university site was seclusion, clearly showing an aloofness from the activities of life. Now the tendency is to plant the new colleges and universities in the centre of population. When we consider the ideal and function of the university the reason for the change becomes evident. According to President McKenzie, of Dalhousie, that function is to teach the art of living. To that end the modern university ought to be situated where can be heard "the hum of man's strivings and activities." The University of Alberta is fortunate in respect to its situation, combining the old and the new idea. It has a setting of primitive and picturesque scenery and is at the same time within easy reach of the centre of the capital. In the ultimate expansion of the city the university reserve cannot be encroached upon, yet the time is not far distant when the educational buildings will be the centre of a belt of street railway several miles in circumference. But lest a misunderstanding arise let it be said that in this day of ever-increasing and united development our plea is not and cannot in any sense be merely local. In that would lie the secret of a stunted existence. Our advocacy is as wide as the sphere for which the university was

created to provide. Our cry is not a greater Edmonton, or a greater Calgary, but a greater Alberta and a united province.

What is the attitude and relation of the capital and the province to the University? Having looked at its creation with satisfaction, do they straightway forget what manner of place it is. The capital and the province owe much to their educational system. The university will repay its full indebtedness with usury. Its graduates will ere long manage the affairs of the cities and towns of Alberta. The wealth of its natural resources will be handled by those who know them best. The principles of a people will be influenced by the men who have entered the lists together and fought side by side until the break of day. A premium is upon the graduate of the provincial university. Does the capital and the province estimate his value high enough?

The University of Alberta stands for unity. No change of time or circumstance can change that policy. Private resources may furnish the means for equipping strong educational institutions both north as well as south of us, but no one can deny the unifying influence that is the inherent feature of the provincial university. The aims of the capital and the university are one.

Robertson College Inadvertently the writing of a free-lance appeared in the Robertson College section of last month.

The article cannot be given any other epithet than that of "tommyrot." We are glad to report that the "infant" is neither given to spasms of crying nor to periods of coma. The newest denominational college is vigorous in its life and influence in the community and university. With such men as Dr. Dyde and Professor Miller at its head nothing but the best results can be expected. The students are a varied company coming from different parts, but he who adds his own personality to the moulding of a college life will find himself richly repaid. We foresee in the near future a fully equipped Presbyterian college on the University campus, an institution that the Presbyterian "folk" will entrench around in their own peculiar way.

Visit of Mr. Forbes Robertson The Dramatic Society of the University is to be congratulated for its aggressive spirit in arranging for the visit of Mr. Forbes

Robertson, the greatest English-speaking actor of the day. The speech he gave was worthy of the man and unconsciously revealed the secret of his undoubted influence in making the stage a greater educative factor than in former years. The visits of such men as our latest guest of honor are highly appreciable, and to the student form part of the privileges of university life. The only regrettable feature of Mr. Forbes Robertson's visit was the fact that so few of the students of the University had the privilege of being present. On the occasion of the visit of such a personality, whether under the exclusive wing of the Dramatic Society or not, it would appear desirable to stretch a point that the real aim of the visit might be attained. We hope for better things, however, when more accommodation is available.

From the Exchanges and Elsewheres

It is Lord Strathcona's purpose to present a "Nelson Shield" to every educational institution in Canada,—a gift which will serve to vividly remind us and generations to come of our nation's supreme naval victory and her great son, whose genius and life was sacrificed for her welfare.—*The Mitre*.

The Saskatoon Collegiate *Hermes* finds inspiration in the words of that true patriot and statesman, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, "Let us rise to the level of our destinies." The first attempt is a good one, resulting in a handsomely produced magazine.

A writer in *Acta Victoriana* summarizes the students of the University of Toronto and its subsidiary colleges: "There is the genus *Theologicus Homo* and the genus *Rusticus Sapiens* (so-called because frequently migrating from rural districts in search of learning). *Theologicus Orthodoxus Sanctimonious* is the most aggravated type of the former. It is to be feared that in this species evolution has encountered a type that will know no change till theology shall have become defunct with the passing of man." To all appearance in this specimen evolution has struck a snag. To continue: "*Rusticus Sapiens* likewise presents many bewildering types. They are, however, reducible into five or six distinct species. Chronologically, its evolution begins with a peculiar non-descript creature—*Rusticus Sapiens* (*Desapiens*?) *Primi Anni*. This animal frequently retains some of the primeval mud of antecollegian days on its shoes and conceals a few wisps of hay about its person. The alternative and infallible token of its youth is an inordinate propensity for exercising its lungs in what is known as a class yell, supposed to be derived from the primitive noises of an earlier youth. It also sports an exaggerated quantity of College colors in its hat-band.

... *Rusticus Senior* is the consummation of academic perfection—its appearance dignified without being austere, its manner suave without affectation, its intellect profound without erudition, its paramount virtue the ability to dodge examiners gracefully."

Under the heading "The College Man Goes Home" the following paragraph appeared in the *Yale Record* of recent date.

"A few hints to those who must go home and back to civilization, as it were, does not seem out of place. Bear in mind that at meals the knife and fork are generally used—a spoon being sometimes permissible when a fork would leak—that the arm sleeve should never assume the duties of a napkin, that when eating soup no noise should be made by the lips, mouth or feet—that potato peels, bones, corn-cobs, etc., must not be thrown under the table but carefully concealed in the pocket—that soaking up gravy from the dish is a habit of the ill-bred; further, that one should never attempt to blow off the froth when water is the beverage, and last, and most important—if through before the host is served, be sure and wait a moment before asking for more."

The McGill hockey team is credited with having at present the best record of any of the colleges of the continent.

Fifteen per cent. of the students of Manitoba University are down with the mumps, the debating team has been disrupted and the basketball schedule has been abandoned because one of the seniors pressed a letter from his sweetheart to his lips.

The Calgary college bill asking for degree-conferring powers, was killed in the legislature before receiving its second reading this afternoon. The vote was 17 to 15. This throws the bill out for this session.—*Edmonton Journal*.

Studying a looking-glass seems to teach women more than studying mathematics.—*Montreal Star*.

We acknowledge with thanks the following exchanges: *McGill Daily*, *University of N. B. Monthly*, *Saskatoon Collegiate Hermes*, *The Mitre*, *Acta Victoriana*, *Gonzaga*, *Western University Gazette*, *Blue and White*, *Dalhousie Gazette*, *Vox Wesleyana*, *St. John's Magazine*, *The Collegian*, *St. Thomas*, *The Argosy*, *O. A. C. Review*, *University of Ottawa Review*, and *Vox Wesleyana*.

Mr. Forbes Robertson and the Dramatic Society

The latest guest of honor to the University was Mr. Forbes Robertson, who addressed the members of the Dramatic Society and their friends on Friday afternoon, Feb. 9th, 1912. In introducing him to the large company present, Dr. Broadus characterized the votaries of the drama as a "few choice souls." Mr. Forbes Robertson was one of these. His speech was masterly and cultured, touched with humor, and full of ideas of particularly high educational value.

The greatest English-speaking actor of the day said that as one of the interpreters of the drama he was delighted to find so much interest taken in the drama by the University as to lead to the formation of a society for the study and reading of dramatic literature. The same thing is common in other parts of Canada and the United States. He had not the slightest doubt that many had read and heard how that the drama was in a state of decadence, that it was not upon the high pinnacle of the past, and that the dramatists are not what they once were. In his native town of London there had arisen a great tendency of late in the press and in society generally and in what the Bostonian would call the "high-brow" to declare that the drama had declined and fallen into decadence. As a follower of the calling for thirty-six years Mr. Forbes Robertson believed that this was not the case. He declared that there was no comparison between a successful play of some years ago and a modern one, not only as regards the value of the dramatic form but above all in the interest and the object of the play itself. He gave to Ibsen most of the credit for the change, and in spite of the fact that Ibsen had never drawn large houses in London, he had influenced the British dramatists in the most extraordinary manner. The two men particularly mentioned as representing a present day influence were Galsworthy and Bernard Shaw. The latter stated that he wrote plays because the stage provided a wider field than the platform or the newspaper. On the stage said Mr. Forbes Robertson "we appeal to so many senses and we have the spoken word which is always stronger than the written word." In answer to the oft-repeated question as to the drama being an educational force, he

replied that as one of the arts it must have an educational influence along with the rest. The drama was identified with literature, painting and sculpture. "It is the very essence, the very bones of our existence."

The great actor failed to see that the drama was declining. A play was not a bad play because it failed to draw large crowds night after night and week after week. There had to be certain fundamental elements to make it appeal because of the promiscuous audience. Then also a play witnessed from one of the front rows and again from the back of the gallery was almost altogether two different plays. A play has to give two elements to be a financial success. It was very pleasant to find that the plays that were true to nature appealed to vast audiences all over the world. In this regard he was an optimist and had great confidence in the character of the drama and in its interpreters. At the time of his going on the stage the general level of acting was very inferior to what it is at present. This was not his experience and opinion alone for his master, Samuel Phelps, said the same of his day.

In the concluding part of his speech, Mr. Forbes Robertson advocated the preservation of the purity and beauty of the English language. There was not sufficient attention given to the spoken word, to the English language, the richest language in the world, rich because it was culled flowers from every language in the civilized world. Three causes of slovenly speech were cited, ignorance, affectation, and carelessness. Affectation entered largely into the weakness because of the too frequent thought that it was "good form" to imitate. As a remedy for slovenly speech Mr. Forbes Robertson appealed to the Celtic races, the cultured Frenchmen, the Spaniard, and the Irishman.

In closing his address Mr. Forbes Robertson referred to the value of the Dramatic Society and hoped for its development. He appreciated the work of the amateur, and if there was at any time a doubt as to the correct interpretation of a dramatic passage he advocated the reiteration of the advice to turn to nature and to Shakespeare.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

(First Term 1911-1912)

Note: Class I includes those students obtaining 85 per cent. or over; Class II those obtaining 65 per cent. or over; and Class III, those obtaining 50 per cent., being the minimum mark upon which a pass is granted.

French A

Class I—Exall, Tuttle, Mainman A.
Class II—Kerr, Powell, MacDonald, Glanville, Sutter, Brocke.

Class III—Taylor, Ferguson, Deltz, MacDougall, Lewis, Young.

French I—Authors

Class II—Riddell, Marshall, Rutherford, Miss A. V. Lobb, Nelson, Butler and Miss L. M. Lobb equal. Jackson and Mattern and Harlow equal. Jackson C. and Parsons and Larson equal. Robertson Miss S., Glenn, Graham, May, Hollies, Puffer and Wilson and Slaughter equal.

French I.—Composition

Class II—Riddell, Rutherford, Miss. Class III—Easom, Nelson, Lobb, Miss A. V. Lobb, Miss L. M. Lobb, Harlow and Larson, equal, Parsons, Marshall, Butler, Graham.

Aegrotat standing, Miss S. Robertson.

French II.—Authors

Class I—Miss H. Montgomery, Holmes and Miss B. McLaughlin, equal. Appleton and Gillespie, equal. Parker, J.

Class II—Fife, Miss M.; Fulmer, Miss; Fowler, Harlow.

Class III—Doherty, Miss Griffith, Miss Fowler, Miss McMillan, Miss Colby, C. Rutherford.

French II.—Composition

Class I—Miss H. Montgomery, Holmes.

Class II—Miss McLaughlin, Miss Fife, Gillespie.

Class III—Appleton and Miss Fulmer, equal. Miss Griffith, Parker, Miss Fowler, Christiansen, Fowler.

French IV

Class II—Miss Ruttan, Cairns, Miss Lloyd, White.

Class III—Young, P; Miss Anderson, Miss Hyssop, Miss Wilson, Aegrotat standing, Miss J. F. Montgomery.

French (Honors)

Aegrotat standing, Miss J. F. Montgomery.

German A

Class I—Miss H. Montgomery and Towerton, equal.

Class III—Buck, Cascaden.

German I.—Authors

Class I—Miss Tuttle and White, equal.

Class II—Mitchell, Mainman, Harmon, Miss Wilkinson.

Class III—J. Mainman, Drysdale, Hammond.

German I.—Composition

Class II—Miss Tuttle and Harman, equal. A. S. Mainman, White, Mitchell.

Class III—Miss Wilkinson, Hammond.

German II.—Authors

Class II—Seyer and Blackmore, equal. Miss Fife, Munro, Miss Fulmer.

Class III—Hargreave, Miss McMillan.

German.—Composition

Class II—Seyer, Blackmore, Munro, Miss Fife.

Class III—Miss Fulmer, Hargreaves.

German III

Class I—Miss McLaughlin, Dyde.

Class III—Moeller; Aegrotat standing, Miss J. F. Montgomery.

German (Honors)—Miss McLaughlin and Miss J. F. Montgomery.

Greek I

Class I—Bosomworth.

Class II—Hosford, Hipkin, Raynes, Priestley.

Class III—Fulton, Leese, Hall.

Greek II

Class II—Telfer, Cummings, Reeve

Class III—Raynes.

Greek III

Class I—Ottewell, Dyde.

Class II—Mogg.

Class III—Carr.

Greek (Honors)

Dyde, Ottewell.

Latin A

Class I—MacDonald.

Class II—Miss Rutherford, Exall and Taylor, equal. Priestley, Glanville.

Class III—Miss Colby, Sutter, Miss Wilkinson, Wilson, Ferguson, Harlow, Jackson.

Latin I.—Authors

Class II—Bosomworth, Priestley, Mogg, Harmon, Hosford, equal. Parker, Mattern, Hipkin, Appleton.

Class III—Hammond and Moeller, equal. Nelson, Miss A. Lobb, Dean, Fulton and Seyer, equal. Miss Griffith, Brocke and Miss L. Lobb, equal. Glenn and Powell, equal.

Latin Prose Composition

Class I—Parker.

Class II—Harmon, Mogg, Bosomworth, Miss A. Lobb.

Class III—Moeller, Appleton, Hosford and Fulton, equal. Miss Griffith, Priestley and Seyer, equal.

Latin II.—Authors

Class I, Miss Montgomery, Holmes.

Class II—Telfer, Blackmore, Cummings.

Class III—Parker, Munro and Reeve, equal. W. T. Fowler, Hargreave, Appleton, Christiansen.

Latin Prose Composition II

Class I—Holmes, Miss Montgomery,

Class II—Parker.

Class III—Munro, Blackmore, Telfer, W. T. Fowler, and Hargreave, equal.

Latin IV

Class II—Ottewell, Dyde.

Class III—Blayney and Miss Lloyd, equal.

Latin (Honors)

Ottewell, Dyde.

Philosophy II

Class I—Exall.

Class II—Miss H. Montgomery, Cummings, Telfer, Holmes, Miss Sproule.

Class III—Reeve, Harlow, Glenn, Miss Griffith, Appleton, Doherty, Nelson, Miss McMillan, Christiansen, Glanville, Miss Colby, Fawcett, Carmichael, Leard, Mattern.

Philosophy III

Class II—Dyde, Miss Ruttan.

Class III—Lee, Blackmore, Easom, P. Young, Miss Wilson, Webster, Miss Lavell, Davidson, Miss Hyssop, Miss

Anderson; Aegrotat standing, Miss J. F. Montgomery.

Philosophy IV

Class I—Adam, Ottewell.

Class II—Waggett.

Class III—Carr, Drysdale, Mlsener, Kettlys.

Philosophy (Honors)

Class I—Adam, Mitchell.

History I

Class I—Hosford, R. Jackson, Miss L. Lobb, Mogg, equal. Bosomworth, S. Ferguson, Forshaw, equal. Kemp, N. Graham, Hipkin, equal.

Class II—Berry, Halstead, N. MacDonald, T. Taylor, equal. Cook, Day, Harmon, Kerr, Leese, Lord, R. Powell, C. Rogers, J. Rogers, Miss Tuttle, equal. Broke, Priestley, J. K. Wilson, F. Young, Collins, equal.

Class III—Drummond, Hunter, Lang, Fulton, equal. Burgoyne, Cameron, Forster, Parsons, Puffer, Sutter, H. Taylor, Clegg, equal.

History II

Class I—Exall, Munro.

Class II—Cummings and Glenn, equal. Seyer, Doherty and Holmes, equal. Gillespie, Harlow, Telfer and Glanville, equal. Reeve, Christiansen, Miss Montgomery, Parker, Appleton and Colwell, equal.

Class III—Nelson and Miss Griffith, equal. Miss Colby and Leese, equal. Mattern, Miss McMillan.

History III

Class I—Miss Sproule.

Class II—Mitchell, White.

Class III—Miss Ruttan, Marshall, Blackmore, Carr, Cairns, Miss Anderson, Drysdale, Miss Lavell and Miss Hyssop, equal.

History V

Class I—McCall.

Class II—Adam, Moeller, Waggett, Miss Fowler.

Class III—Drysdale, Colwell, Hargreave.

English I.—Essays

Class II—Harmon and Forshaw, equal. Kemp and Priestley, equal. Kerr and Day, equal. Powell, Forster and Taylor, equal. Mogg, Hosford and Graham, equal. Halstead, Hipkin, Bosomworth and Berry, equal. H. Taylor, Collins, MacDonald and Rogers, equal.

Class III—Cook, J. Rogers, and Miss Tuttle, equal. Young and Miss Rutherford, equal. R. C. Taylor and Wilson, equal. Hammond, Fulton, Brocke and May, equal. Miss Lobb and Brockel, equal. Burgoyne, Jackson and Miss Robertson, equal. Clegg, Lang, Drummond, Lord, Ferguson.

English II—Essays

Class I—Exall and Holmes, equal. Leese.

Class II—Gillespie, Reeve, Munro, Telfer, Rutherford, Seyer, Harlow and Lee, equal. Glanville, Cummings, Christiansen, Fowler and Webster, equal. Hall, Parker and Miss Montgomery, equal. Doherty, Fawcett, Peat.

Class III—Appleton and Mattern, equal. Miss Fife, Carmichael, Miss Fulmer and Miss Griffith, equal. Nelson, Miss Bell and Leard, equal. Miss Colby, Glenn.

English II.—Literature

Class I—Exall, Miss H. Montgomery and Munro, equal. Telfer, Leese and Seyer, equal.

Class II—Holmes, Appleton and Lee, equal. Gillespie, Harlow, Waggett, Mattern and Parker, equal.

Class III—Fawcett, Reeve and Glanville, equal. Cummings, Peat, Miss Fulmer, Miss Griffith, Carmichael, Miss Fife, Fowler, Glenn, Leard, Nelson, Webster and Wright, equal.

English IV

Honors—Adam and McCall.

Class I—Mitchell and Miss McLaughlin.

Class II—Miss Sproule, Miss D. Robinson, Moeller, Misener, Miss Ruttan, White.

Class III—Powell, Marshall, Kettys, Cairns, Miss Anderson, Nolan, Miss Wilson, P. Young, Miss Fowler.

Physics I

Class I—A. S. Mainman, Hosford, Hollies, Bosomworth, Backus.

Class II—H. C. Jackson, Ferguson, Buck, Wilson, F. Young, H. Taylor, Larson, Cascaden, Brocke, R. C. Jackson, Miss L. Lobb, Slaughter, Lewis, Harmon, Hipkin.

Class III—Priestley, Miss Tuttle, N. D. MacDonald, McDougall, Lambly, Lang, May, Graham, Butler, J. Mainman, Puffer, Powell, Miss Wilkinson,

Hayes, Miss Robertson, Deltz, Sutter, Miss Rutherford.

English I.—Literature

Class I—Priestley, Bosomworth, Harmon, F. Young, and Leese, equal.

Class II—Forshaw and Hipkin, equal. Hosford, Berry, Day, Kemp, Kerr and Mogg, equal. Brocke, R. Powell, Miss L. Lobb.

Class III—Miss A. Lobb and T. Taylor, equal. Backus and H. Taylor, equal. Forster and Miss Rutherford, equal. Miss Tuttle, N. MacDonald, S. Ferguson and F. Graham, equal; Puffer, C. Rogers and J. Rogers, equal. Clegg, Halstead, R. Jackson and Miss Robertson, equal. Burgoyne, Lord, Cameron, Collins, Fulton, Parsons, equal.

Geometry I

Class I—Slaughter, Larson, Miss A. V. Lobb.

Class II—Mainman, Bosomworth, Cascaden and H. Taylor, equal. Buck, L. S. McDonald, Brocke and F. Young, equal. Deltz and McDougall, equal.

Class III—Hollies, Hammond and Lewis, equal. Lambly, Butler and Miss L. Lobb and J. Mainman, equal. Ferguson and Hosford, equal. Jackson, H. C., and Miss Tuttle, equal. Powell, Sutter and J. K. Wilson, equal. Jackson, Priestley and Puffer, equal. May, McDonald and McEachern, equal.

Geology III

Class I—McCall, White, Fife.

Class II—Hargreave and P. Young, equal. Draper, Marshall and Waggett, equal. Misener and Moeller, equal. Davidson, Kettys, Blackmore, Dean, Miss Fowler and Nolan, equal. Doze and Read, equal.

Class III—Cairns, Miss Anderson, Easom, Brown, Hotchkiss, Miss Lavell.

Chemistry II

Class I—Munro, Seyer.

Class II—Gillespie, Fowler.

Class III—Backus.

Chemistry III

Class I—Towerton.

Chemistry IV

Class III—Blayne, Hargreave.

NEWS OF THE MONTH

Y. M. C. A.

Programme for University Service

Jan. 14.—Rev. F. W. Patterson.
 Jan. 21.—Rev. J. E. Hughson.
 Jan. 28.—Ven. Archdeacon Gray.
 Feb. 4.—Rev. John A. Clark.
 Feb. 11.—President Tory.
 Feb. 18.—Rev. D. G. McQueen.
 Feb. 25.—Principal Riddell.
 March 3.—Rev. W. G. Brown.
 March 10.—Rev. W. G. Boyd.
 March 17.—Principal Dyde.
 March 24.—Prof. Bland.

The thanks of the Association are due Professor Bland of Alberta College, and Principal Dyde of Robertson College for taking in charge the Bible-study groups and addressing them, during the two weeks of the stress and strain of examinations.

THE UNIVERSITY SERVICE

The University service was inaugurated quietly and unostentatiously on January 14th. All preparations had been made, the choir trained, a full programme up to the end of March prepared, and the service well advertised amongst the students and friends of the University. When all was in readiness, the project was launched without a splash.

Rev. F. W. Patterson who is well known by the young men of Greater Edmonton, and is so keenly interested in student life and work, gave the opening address. In a strong pithy, and epigrammatical sermon he boiled down volumes of thought into a concise exposition of the religion of "perpiration."

Rev. J. E. Hughson's address on the following Sunday was thoroughly modern in its tone, and revealed him as a zealous student of social problems, and a fearless grappler with the real questions of the classes.

The speaker of the 28th was the Ven. Archdeacon Gray, beloved by all

the boys and young men of Edmonton. "The Need of the Hour" was his topic, and he showed this to be none other than the simple touch of personal sympathy—the very secret of Christ's appeal in his own time.

On the following Sunday we secured Rev. John A. Clark of Calgary. A large audience turned out to hear his thoughtful and masterly treatment of the "Price of Perfection." He left the impression of a deep and strong mind at work on the real things of life.

On February 11th President Tory gave the address at the University Service, when a strong representation of students was present. "I must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work" was the text from which he drew his topic. His address was a direct appeal to the students, and in his usual vigorous, practical, and optimistic manner he showed the opportunity for work of the unselfish type that was open to students, and the necessity of Christ in this work.

It will be seen from our programme that a strong list of speakers are yet to be heard from before the term is out, and we would urge every student to take advantage of this service of their own. It is suitable for them in ways in which no other service can be, and, to look at it from another standpoint, it is an act of loyalty to be present. Visitors are always welcome.

COLLEGIUM AGRICOLARUM

The farmers and farmers' sons who are attending the University met and organized a club known as the "Collegium Agricolarum."

The object of this Collegium is to discuss all problems of national interest, to cultivate oratory and to practice procedure at public meetings.

To become a member one must be either a farmer or the son of a farmer.

The officers consist of President, J. Blackmore; Secretary-Treasurer, A. S. Cummings. A committee of three, Messrs. Doze, Ottewell and Seyer, are entrusted with the work of drawing up a programme which shall be comprehensive enough to include many of the greatest subjects which are under discussion in Canada at the present time.

Each subject is to be considered on a certain evening as laid down in the programme by the committee. If the subject lends itself to debate a con-

test will be arranged, if not, then a speech will be delivered on the subject by one of the members. In either case, a full discussion will follow the presentation of the subject.

One of the main features of the Collegium will be that each member shall be called upon in turn to take charge of the deliberations. It is hoped that in this way the members will become competent in conducting public meetings.

A. S. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

Life in Athabasca Hall

The residents of Athabasca Hall were startled a few days previous to the *Conversazione* by the announcement that their rooms were to be thrown open for public inspection on the evening of that important function. Never before was there such care taken in the appearance of the rooms. A competition for to have the most attractive room suddenly developed. The new blinds were already placed, but the curtains which have been so woefully lacking in many quarters suddenly adorned the windows, while the dry goods stores' deliveries from both sides of the river brought rugs, pictures and decorations in great profusion.

* * *

During the evening of the *Conversazione*, one of the big attractions was a tour of the building. The ladies present seemed to be particularly interested in this phase of University life, and under the guidance of some of the residents many groups were escorted through the different corridors and had the mysteries explained to them. The corridors have been named, and conspicuous placards announced the "Inferno," "Olympus," "Pandemonium," "Elysium," and the "Angels' Roost." The residents of these classical quarters posted their adopted names on their doors and the guests were introduced to the abodes of such famous characters as Charon, Cerberus, Beelzebub and Ahrimon while in the "Inferno." Gabriel, Michael and Peter were missing from the "Angels' Roost" but their dwellings were ablaze with light much to the relief of those who had come through the weird

"Inferno" with the ghosts, smoke, and tell the names of all the inhabitants of the other regions but it may be noted that visitors to the "Elysium" quite approved of little brother's failing for something resembling "Cantelope" but were shocked—no, not so much by the pictures, for the most offensive had been removed—but by the name which so strongly resembled "turpentine" given to one of the elite members of the Celestial region. In the "Olympus" two well known young men were very fittingly designated as the "Nymphs." On the whole, the visitors seemed well pleased with their inspection of our new building and there will no doubt be more pride taken in the appearance of the rooms by the students as the result of this competition.

* * *

Non-residents may take notice that owing to the removal from the building of Messrs. Powell and Read, there are now two rooms available.

We miss Boy Kerr's smiling face around the building since Dr. and Mrs. Kerr have moved into their new residence.

Since the slight attack of measles last fall there has been fortunately very little sickness in the building. We regret that Miss Sylva Robertson has found it necessary to leave her studies for the present. She left for her home in Calgary on February 10th, and we trust that she may have a speedy recovery. Mr. A. Mogg has been under the doctor's care for a few days this month but is expected to be around shortly.



THE WAUNEITAS

MISS J. F. MONTGOMERY, '13

LADY EDITOR

We regret the sickness of our highly efficient lady editor, Miss J. F. Montgomery. Our hope is that she will soon be able to resume her course and take her part in the turning out of The Gateway. Miss Sproule has kindly acted as editor of the Wauneita section this month.

Now that the first term finals are over and all supplemental sequels arranged for, it is well that fair-minded Wauneitas should reflect a little.

Inspired with the best intentions of performing intellectual feats which should confer much honor on the University, we have just written on various examinations. But it was not a rare experience to find that the vast stores of knowledge we had accumulated during the term refused to materialize into per cents. Nevertheless, we wrote steadily on about things which never were on "sea or land," conscious the while that the most minute research would fail to reveal the faintest glimmer of reason or common sense in much of what we had written.

In examinations, if in nothing else, one gets what one earns, and what is immeasurably better, one earns what one gets. So if any of our names appeared persistently in wrong divisions, it may not have been in every case the fault of the printer. The obtuseness may have been purely subjective.

M. J. S.

The Conversazione

"When the conversazione of 1912 comes around, I'll be there, if I have to turn the Rocky Mountains around to do it."—Extract from a letter of a guest of 1911.

The Conversazione of 1912 was well worth this interest and fully justified the praise of all those fortunate enough to be present. It passes into the records as the most successful event of its kind in the University of Alberta.

This function, now an annual event, is one at which many of the social forces of the province focus. Prominent politicians and members of the professions, officers of Convocation and Professors in full academic robes, students in gowns, and the many beautiful frocked women made up an ever-changing picture. A most interesting sight it was to watch the long lines of guests, over five hundred in number, descending the stairs to the

main hall, where the receiving line stood.

A most excellent musical programme was rendered after the reception, among the numbers being a piano solo by Miss H. Montgomery and a selection by the Glee Club. The strains of the orchestra, which was stationed in the hall, proved most alluring to many of the guests, and encores were demanded to every number by the dancers.

Others ventured into some of the more or less sacred precincts of College Halls, taking a hurried peep at the ghostly apparition in the Inferno, ascending Olympus or standing in the portals of Elysium or watching curious experiments in the Science Department.

Many "sat out" in the various comfortable nooks arranged for that purpose. Dainty refreshments were much in demand, and all present felt most grateful to the Committees who succeeded so well in making the *Conversazione* one of the most enjoyable events of the year.

IRENE KEANE, '13.

WAUNEITAS

The regular meeting of the Wauneta Society was held February 6th, at 3:15 p.m. We were hoping to have had Prof. Kerr with us but he was unable to be present. However we hope to have his address at some future date.

After the regular business the meeting was adjourned.

Mrs. Broadus, President of the Alberta Woman's Association, very kindly invited the members of the Wauneta Society to be present at the regular meeting of their Society on Saturday afternoon, February 9th.

The subject, "Student Life in Germany," was treated in a most interesting manner by Dr. Fairley.

The educational institutions in Germany are most democratic. Sons of princes are found in the same colleges with sons of peasants. The woman who goes abroad to study, often finds her position very trying. In taking the same lectures, that men take, she finds many more obstacles placed in her way than in any University on this side of the Atlantic. The professors tolerate, without welcoming, her presence in the class-room. In opening a lecture the professor usually begins not "Frauen und Herren" but "Herren und Frauen," the last word quite inaudible.

After Dr. Fairley's lecture we descended to the reception rooms where most delicious tea and cakes were served. Mrs. Broadus and Mrs. Rutherford presiding at the tea tables.

Inspector: "I wish I were in your place again. Can any of you tell me why?"

Brilliant Youngster: "Because you've forgotten all you ever knew."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Feb. 23rd.—United meeting of the Literary Societies of the University and Alberta College, in the Assembly Hall of the College. Address by P. J. Nolan, Esq., K.C., on "The Humor of the Law."

Early in March.—Visit of Dr. Grenfell.

March 8th.—Inter-University Debate between the Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subject: "Resolved, that the Dominion of Canada should forthwith proceed to build, maintain, and operate a Canadian national navy." Team to visit Saskatoon: Messrs. Cairns and Nolan; team to debate at home: Messrs. Ottewell and Davidson. The former takes the affirmative and the latter team the negative.

SOME COLLEGE PROVERBS

- (1) It's a wise Professor who knows his own Students.
- (2) Make A while the sun shines.
- (3) It's a long Course that has no Final.
- (4) A roving student gathers no Marks.
- (5) Look after the Finals and the Sups. will look after themselves.
- (6) Two's Company, Three's an Honors Course.
- (7) There are more Fish in Class C than ever got out of it.
- (8) A "Horse" is a vain Thing for Safety.
- (9) Hell hath no Fury like a Co—ed plucked.



DOUGLAS H. TELFER, '14, EDITOR.

Alberta College Development

In a recent edition of the Toronto Globe there is a splendid article by Mr. E. E. Braithwaite, Dean of the University of Calgary, on "New Universities and Colleges of the West." He pays tribute to the far-sightedness of our educationalists in planning "for a few decades in advance, and in anticipating also the needs of many generations."

Among the men who deserve to have this said of them should be placed the name of Dr. J. H. Riddell. Amid many discouragements he has developed a largeness of vision, a sane strong faith in our future and a foresight which is shown in the recent decision of the Alberta College Board.

These gentlemen, along with the Principal, are ambitious, and have proved themselves to be men of wisdom in making provision for a still greater development than has taken place in the past. At a recent meeting of the Board, it was decided that a new residence be built to the south of the present College. This new building will cost \$30,000, and is to be a part of a \$100,000 residence, to be erected at a later time. Truly these gentlemen are at the outset making plans that will meet the needs of a growing institution like Alberta College. They have set before themselves high ideals and are well on the way to realizing them. It is very gratifying to think that we are soon to have buildings costing \$200,000, where little over a year ago a dense wood of poplar greeted the eye.

In his article Mr. Braithwaite made a mistake which we wish to correct. Among many other things he says that: "At Strathcona the Methodists have a fine building now in use and a student body of about fifty." We are in full accord with the statement that we have a fine building, but we cannot agree that we have but a student body of fifty. At present there are one hundred and seven students in residence, and the accommodation is taxed to the utmost, and this after only a little more than one year's existence. This is the reason why instead of building inferior buildings, it is necessary to erect buildings which shall meet the demand of Western growth and "provide for a few decades in advance."

Student Self-Government

The Students' Council has been very busy of late looking into the self-government scheme presented to them. We have been hearing of proctors and vigilance committees, of judges and juries, of punishment and fines, until we are anxious to know what is what. Never has a better opportunity offered itself for experimenting in this direction, and we are desirous of seeing the scheme get a fair trial.

We believe that the men are able to govern their conduct and that the result of placing the reins of control in their hands will be beneficial. A College in which the men are placed upon their honor to see to the proper management of affairs, both in the building and on the campus, is one which develops its men in a true sense.

LITERARY SOCIETY NOTES

In our last issue we wrote in anticipation of Professor Alexander's lecture on "Sir John Franklin and His Arctic Explorations." We are glad to say that it satisfied all our expectations and proved a source of much interest and instruction. Judging from the comments afterwards made by those who attended and by their frequent references to it, we are justified in saying that that lecture has been exceptionally appreciated. Apart from the volume of new facts regarding "brave Sir John" that the lecture contained it was characterized by a happy and original use of quotation. This original use was effective, for we could not avoid feeling a thrill, when the lecturer, referring to the intense suffering and labours of the gallant party, said: "These are they who have come out of great tribulation and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb."

We are again looking forward to meetings of profit and interest in the social evening that the Literary Society of Alberta College will be spending at the University on Friday, 16th inst., when we will be the guests of the University Literary Society, as well as in the combined "Lit." to be held in the Assembly Hall, on Friday 23rd inst., when Mr. P. J. Nolan, B.A., K.C., will speak on "The Humor of the Law."

We hope that all concerned will show the due amount of interest, and that from the point of view of enthusiasm and numbers these coming meetings will surpass all previous gatherings.

ATHLETICS

January 10th.—The Intercollegiate Hockey League opened with a double-header, the S. C. F. and E. H. S. playing the first game. The second game of the evening was between the A. C. boys, Strathcona, and the Varsity II, which resulted in a walk-over for our boys by the score of 11 to 1.

January 17th.—The second game played was with the S. C. L., "the speed merchants," in which we were beaten by the score of 6-2. In the first half of the game we were out-classed in every way, but in the last half the game was very even, each side scoring one goal.

January 24th.—We met the E. H. S. on this date and in a very close game, scored a victory over the High School boys by the small margin of 2-1.

January 31st.—The College team met the A. C. boys, Edmonton, and were defeated by a score of 6-1. The score, however, does not indicate that the game was one-sided. The game was played at the Central Rink on poor ice and darkness set in before the game was over, and three of the goals were scored during this period.

February 7th.—Alberta College and Varsity II clashed once more and this time the score was closer. Varsity had strengthened their team materially, however we won by a score of 4-2. This was perhaps the best game played by our team.

Our first game was lost by protest, Varsity protesting one of our players, and thus winning the only game they have won in the whole series.

A basket-ball trio have been appointed to arrange for games; McDonald, Capt., Lonsdale, Manager, and Harmon, Advisory Committee.

Under the able management of these three men some good basket-ball games should be arranged and a better opportunity afforded to get down to practice.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Mutual Aid Association was held in the Assembly Hall on Monday, February 6th, for the purpose of electing a third member of the Advisory Committee. This office was left vacant by the resignation of Mr. L. W. Ridley who has been forced to leave College on account of illness.

The following men were nominated, Messrs. S. R. Hosford, R. Clegg and N. F. Priestley. Mr. Hosford was elected.

Her True Bent.—"Professor," said Miss Skylight, "I want you to suggest a course in life for me. I have thought of journalism—"

"What are your own inclinations."

"Oh, my soul yearns and throbs and pulsates with an ambition to give the world a lifework that shall be marvelous in its scope, and weirdly enchanting in the vastness of its structural beauty."

"Woman, you are born to be a milliner."

Physics Prof. (after long-winded proof.)—"And now, gentlemen, we have X equals O."

Sleepy Voice, from rear of room—Gee, it's too bad to have all that work for nothing.

SOCIAL NOTES

Mr. Geeson has moved into his new single room. He will not disturb anyone when he talks in his sleep.

* * *

A baptismal service was held on the second floor on Friday, February 9th. It was a most successful affair from one man's point of view.

* * *

Professors Jackson and Laycock entertained the lady members of the Faculty of Alberta College, Edmonton, on Saturday, February 10th. Professor Jackson made a charming host.

* * *

Mr. Cummings and Miss I——y attended the meeting of the Dramatic Society held at the University last week.

* * *

Mr. Easom is looking his best these days. We wonder why.

* * *

Mr. C. E. Rogers was quite struck by a forceful remark made by Mr. Berry the other day.

* * *

Mr. Kingston says he has a "tail" to unfold.

* * *

Mr. Waggett reports still another engagement.

Encouragement.—Consider the ways of the little green cucumber which never does its best fighting till it's down.

* * *

Advice to Our New Vocal Students.—Miss Vocolo—"I'm never happy unless I'm breaking into song."

Student—"Why don't you get the key and then you won't have to break in."

Results of Theological Examinations

(First Term, 1911-1912)

Systematic Theology

- Class I—Lee, Bosomworth.
 Class II—Simpson, Davidson and Wright, Leard, Webster.
 Class III—Peat.

History of Doctrine I

- Class I—Berry, Forshaw, Bosomworth and Kemp.
 Class II—Law and McCall, Lee, Taylor, Simpson, Cook, Kettlys.
 Class III—Forster, Clegg, Fairweather, Fawcett, Peat and C. E. Rogers and J. G. Rogers and Day, Halstead, Easom, Webster, Hughson.
 Standing Deferred—Davidson, Burgoyne, Lord, Wright, Cameron.

History of Doctrine II

- Class I—Law.

Church History I

- Class I—Lee, Berry, McCall, Kemp, Law, Davidson, Forshaw, Taylor, Kettlys.

- Class II—Peat and Webster, Fairweather, J. G. Rogers, Cook and Forster, C. E. Rogers, Clegg and Halstead, Fawcett.

- Class III—Day and Lord, Leard.

Church History II

- Class I—Law.

New Testament History

- Class II—Berry, Law, Forshaw, Kemp, Fairweather, Taylor, Kettlys.
 Class III—Cameron, Halstead, C. E. Rogers, Clegg, Forster, Cook.

Romans

- Class II—Berry and McCall, Fawcett, Waggett, Davidson, Webster, Kettlys, Cook, Leard and Simpson, Lee and Cameron, Peat.

- Class III—Misener, Easom, Colwell, Hughson and Wright, Fairweather.

English Bible

- Class I—McCall, Law, Berry and Bosomworth, Kemp.

- Class II—Lee, Forshaw and Kingston and Peat, Easom, C. E. Rogers, Taylor, J. G. Rogers and Kettlys, Simpson, Fawcett, Wright, Cook, Forster, Day.

- Class III—Halstead, Clegg, Leard, Lord, Cameron, Hughson and Webster.

Old Testament History

- Class I—Kemp, Peat, Taylor, Law.
 Class II—Berry, Fawcett, Forshaw, Day.

- Class III—Cook, Fairweather, J. G. Rogers, Halstead, Forster, C. E. Rogers, Lord, Clegg.

Apologetics

- Class I—Berry.
 Class II—Taylor, Forshaw, Fairweather, Kemp, Cook, C. E. Rogers, Simpson.
 Class III—Forster, J. G. Rogers and Wright, Day.

Theism

- Class I—Waggett.
 Class III—Wright.
 Standing Deferred—Simpson.

Old Testament Exegesis (Prophets)

- Class III—Colwell.

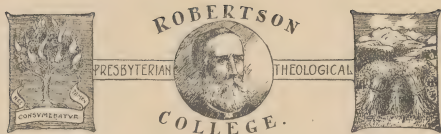
St. John's Gospel

- Class II—Berry, Kingston, Forshaw and Cook, J. G. Rogers and Kemp, Fawcett and C. E. Rogers, Webster, Clegg, Forster, Taylor, Simpson, Halstead.

- Class III—Wright, Fairweather, Evers, Cameron and Burgoyne, Day.

Sociology

- Class I—Berry, Kingston.
 Class II—Fairweather, Simpson and Forshaw, Kemp, Cook and Law and Forster and Taylor, J. G. Rogers, Clegg, C. E. Rogers, Halstead and Lee, Fawcett, Peat.
 Class III—Evers, Lord, Hughson and Webster, Leard, Wright, Cameron.



A. E. HAYES, '15, EDITOR.

In this section of last issue there appeared an article on "The Non-identity of Robertson." No name was signed to it and it was supposed to have been written by us, but it is farthest from our mind to write in that style.

The criticism the writer gives concerning his college was uncalled for. When he spends a little more time in the West he will learn to "boost," as knocking injures the knocker more than the knocked. The paint on the woodwork is hardly dry, yet this student rushes to the press to tell the public that "the state of Denmark is not more rotten than that of Robertson," and he is dissatisfied. One is inclined to say "Poor boy, you are having rather a hard time of it," and we also had a hard time trying to get the meaning of some of his sentences. We are not saying that to be sarcastic; we really mean that some of the expressions such as "spiritual hypertrophy," "quintessential idea of liberty," give us trouble to understand. We think one should be fair enough to the reader to make oneself intelligible. From these high-flown words we may get the idea that there is something "awful" wrong with Robertson College, and visitors may keep away for fear of catching it.

Every college has room for improvement, and crowded as we are we have more room for that than anything else. But if everybody looks after the man under his own hat, the institution would be far more wholesome. As it is it will grow and improve in a surprising way. We are going to risk this statement—We believe that there will go forth from Robertson College within the next ten years men who will fire a shot heard around the world. "The heir of the ages" is no "oyster."

We do not mind having our writings called "piffle," and we do not think that those who have contributed to the Robertson news mind it either, but it was not in good keeping for a student to write as the above mentioned one has done when the editor of that department was absent through illness.

The man who in this magazine or any magazine tries to give his college "a peach of a roast" places himself in the same position as the sailor who stood on the gang plank as the ship was leaving,

telling the crowd on the wharf what a rotten vessel he was on. In his effort to make himself heard he failed to notice the grease on the plank or the angle at which the plank was tilting and the good ship lost one of her crew. Every institution, every business has its greased planks just as vessels have and the men who fall overboard are those who stand out of line underestimating the enterprise of which they are a part.

A. E. HAYES.

Larger Accommodation

The Presbyterians of Greater Edmonton were invited by Mr. J. A. McDougall, M.P.P. and Principal Dyde to discuss the question of larger accommodation for Robertson College, on the evening of January 27th, in the basement of First Church.

The chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. McQueen, while Mr. A. F. Ewing acted as secretary. The statement of the Principal about the actual work being done and the outlook for next session was very gratifying. The meeting which was quite unofficial deeply sympathized with the desire to enlarge the staff and so equip the College that it could do its work still more successfully next year. The opinion was general that the permanent building on the University campus could not be erected next summer, but that it was necessary to furnish additional rooms for teaching for the session 1912-13.

Finally a motion was carried which declared that on account of the rapid development of the College the demand for room and equipment had outgrown the present accommodation and urged the College Board to plan for the erection of a permanent building on the campus to be ready for occupation in September 1913.

It was felt that the Presbyterian public would support the Board in such an undertaking.

College 'Phone

Dr. MacPherson of Edmonton, kindly donated a telephone to the College. The number is 3180. Call up any time you like after six a.m. The days have been so short that the students have been sleeping in until this hour. Breakfast must be over by ten a.m. This and those who are already up encourage the rest to rise. Some were helped to rise about 2:15 a.m. lately, but the man who was responsible for the disturbance will never be chairman of the Board of Trade if the editor of this department can help it.

* * *

News Items

Rev. W. G. W. and Mrs. Fortune, of 515 7th Street, entertained the students of Robertson College, on Friday evening, Feb. 2nd. The host and hostess spared no pains in making the evening a pleasant and memorable one.

Rev. John A. Clark, of Calgary, and Professor MacEachran were the guests of the College a short time ago.

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Gentleman: "It's no use whining to me; I can see through you."

Beggar: "So you ought, gov'nor; I've 'ad nothin' to eat for a week."

* * *

Sandy was having his first taste of life in the African forests. Borrowing a gun, he set off one day in search of game. A little later his companion spied in the distance Sandy running at full speed for home with a huge lion behind him, gaining at every step. "Quick! quick! Jock!" he cried, "open the door. I'm bringing him home alive."

* * *

"Here," said the proof-reader, "this doesn't read right. You say the man was 'looking disconsolately at the last shilling in his pocket.' He couldn't be looking at it if it was in his pocket." "That's so," replied the disaster editor. "Make it read this way: 'Was looking disconsolately through the hole in his pocket at the last shilling therein.'"

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